



Postal Registration No. N.E.-771/2006-2008

The Gazette of Meghalaya

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 15

Shillong, Thursday, June 10, 2010,

20th Jyaistha 1932 (SE)

PART - IV

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

DISTRICT COUNCIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATIONS

The 20th April, 2010

No.DC.III/Law/39/2010/4.—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 9 of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District (Nomination and Election of the Syiem, Deputy Syiem and Electors of Hima Maharam) Act, 2006, hereinafter called the “Principal Act”, the Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District is pleased to approved the following Rules for effective implementation of the provisions of the said Act, namely:—

THE MAHARAM SYIEMSHIP (ADMINISTRATION) RULES, 2009

PREAMBLE:

In the beginning U Pdah Lyngdoh from Sakwang village and U Kyrwat Lyngdoh from Nonglang village brought one U Kohringap who belonged to Syiem Nongkrem Clan to take on the reigns as Syiem of Hima Maharam. U Kohringap came along with his two younger sisters, one with a fair complexion and the other of a darker tan and resided in Sakwang village. The two Lyngdohs, namely U Pdah Lyngdoh and U Kyrwat Lyngdoh made U Kohringap as the first Syiem of the Hima who subsequently extended his kingdom to the areas ruled by other three Lyngdohs. The Hima of Maharam was thus established with five Lyngdohs, who were in turn bestowed with the responsibility of appointing/electing future Syiems from amongst the descendants of U Kohringap. These five Lyngdohs were (i) the Lyngdoh Sakwang (ii) the Lyngdoh Nonglang (iii) the Lyngdoh Marshillong (iv) the Lyngdoh Nonglynkin (v) the Lyngdoh Nongsynrih. Later on another from Ri-War area of the Hima, known as the Lyngdoh or Basan Dommawlein and two more from Nonglwai-Nongkhlaw area were included within Hima Maharam. From then on, the Hima comprised of eight Lyngdohs and it extended from the hills to the plains.

With the growth and expansion of the territorial boundaries of the Hima, the Syiems that ruled in later generations had also increased the number of persons capable of appointing/electing a Syiem whereby in addition to the eight Lyngdohs, Myntris and Rangbah Shnongs/Sordars were also included. Till the year 1902 there were about 72 electors within the 50 villages of the Hima. However, when Raid Nonglwai-Nongkhlaw which comprised of four villages with six electors including two Lyngdohs was merged with Hima Nongstoin, there were only sixtysix electors and fortysix villages left within Hima Maharam. At present there are 120 (one hundred and twenty) electors, Lyngdohs and Myntris who are electors and members of the Durbar Hima and 160 (one hundred and sixty) villages within the Hima.

From the two sisters of the first Syiem, emerged the two titles, (i) Syiemiong and (ii) Syiemlieh. Accordingly, only the sons born and descended from these two wombs became entitled to hold the post of Syiem of Maharam. In the olden days when a Syiem (King) dies, he is succeeded by his younger brother or his nephew or a grandson from his sister's side and so on. However in the present day, the Syiem clan merely

proposes candidates to the post of the Syiem and the Durbar Hima decides whom to appoint/elect as the Syiem. Till today persons who can contest for the post of Syiem must be from the clans of Syiemiong Sawkpoh Nonglang and Jakrem or Syiemlieh Sawkpoh Maharam.

The Headquarters of Hima Maharam established by different Syiems right from the very beginning were (1) Sakwang, (2) Jakrem, (3) Rajapara, (4) Rangthong, (5) Raibah, (6) Mawten, and (7) Mawkyrwat which was made the Headquarter since 1934 -1935 and it remains so till today.

The Hima Maharam is bounded as follows:—

- NORTH : Hima Nobosohphoh, Hima Mawiang and Hima Nongsung.
- EAST : Hima Pamsanngut, Hima Myllem, Hima Sohra and Hima Mawphlang.
- SOUTH : Hima Mawsynram, Hima Malaisohmat, Hima Bhowal and Bangladesh.
- WEST : Hima Langrin and Hima Nobosohphoh.

WHEREAS Section 9 of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District (Nomination and Election of the Syiem, Deputy Syiem and Electors of Hima Maharam) Act, 2006, empowers the Executive Durbar to make Rules for the day to day general and as well as revenue administration of the Syiemship in accordance with the customary practices and its administrative rights which have been in practice since time immemorial.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it as aforesaid and of all other power enabling it in that behalf hereby made and framed "The Maharam Syiemship (Administration) Rules, 2009" as follows:—

1. Short Title, extent and commencement :—

- (i) These Rules shall be called as the Maharam Syiemship (Administration) Rules, 2009.
- (ii) They shall apply to the whole of Maharam Syiemship.
- (iii) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions:— In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expression shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them as follows:—

- (1) "Act" means the Khasi Hills Autonomous District (Nomination and Election of the Syiem, Deputy Syiem and Electors of Hima Maharam) Act, 2006.
- (2) "Durbar Shnong" means a village Durbar comprising of all male adults of Khasi households who are the recognised residents of a village.
- (3) "Additional Subordinate District Council Court" means the Additional Subordinate District Council Court of Maharam Syiemship constituted under the provision of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953, as amended.
- (4) "Village Court" means a court of any village or group of villages within the jurisdiction of Maharam Syiemship duly constituted under the provision of the United Khasi -Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953, as amended.
- (5) "Executive Durbar Shnong" means a committee of the Myntri and some male elders as may be constituted by Durbar Shnong of a village duly confirmed and approved by the Syiem and Durbar.
- (6) "Secretary Hima" means an official of the Durbar Hima with adequate knowledge and experience in the affairs of the Hima duly appointed from among Khasi adults and assigned with such designation by the Syiem and Durbar, who is also a member of the Durbar Hima.
- (7) "Shnong" means a village having clear boundary mark with human habitation and economic activities duly recognized by the Syiem and Durbar and confirmed by the Executive Committee.
- (8) "Secretary Shnong" means an adult Khasi male who is a resident with knowledge in the administration

of a village, appointed as such by Durbar shnong and recognised by the Syiem and Durbar.

- (9) "Rules" means the Maharam Syiemship (Administration) Rules, 2009.
- (10) "Market" means business as well as place of business within the territorial area of Maharam, where persons are allowed for transaction of business either daily, weekly or bi-weekly for sale or purchase of goods for transaction inside or outside the Syiemship and include hats, bazaar, fare and melas. Market may be private market or Syiemship market.
- (11) "Customary Tolls" means a collection of tolls from all produce or goods meant for business purpose and transport within or outside the Syiemship as may be determined by Durbar Hima and include Musur/ Royalty, Bainguh Syiem, Khajna-Ri-Jingri.
- (12) "Ka Bainguh Syiem" means a customary toll levied on every carrier of goods transacted or passing through the Syiemship as a token of respect to the Syiemship.
- (13) "Ka Musur" means a customary toll levied on all goods or merchandise entering into the Syiemship markets or which are transacted outside the Syiemship markets.
- (14) "U Synniang u Bynhei" means a voluntary contribution either in cash or in kind by ki khun ki hajar and all other residents of the Hima towards the fund of the Syiemship in time of need such calamity reliefs, ceremonial rituals and other purposes duly authorized by the Durbar Hima.
- (15) "House tax" means a toll collected annually for settling in the land of the Hima by subjects or non-Khasi.
- (16) "Khajna-Ri-Jingri" means a customary toll on animals kept or reared in the Hima for commercial purpose with amount as may be determined by the Syiem and Durbar.
- (17) "Nerik" means the amount of customary toll as may be prescribed by the Syiem and Durbar and approved by the Durbar Hima.
- (18) "Lynti shnong" means a public road or footpath use by the Nongshong Shnong (villagers) and other persons and recognized as such by the village Durbar and include a 'kharai'.
- (19) "Goods" means commodities or merchandise or wares including minerals and forest produce transport by road or any form of transport.
- (20) "Land" means any part of the earth's surface or immovable property which includes benefits arising out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and any right in or over it.
- (21) "Mulor" means the recognized Headman of a locality inhabited entirely by non-Khasi.
- (22) "Rangbah Shnong" means a village headman having the same power as a Myntri but he is not an Elector and a member of the Durbar Hima.
- (23) "Appropriate authority" means and includes authority under the Central or State Governments including the District Council.

3. Election and qualification for the office of Syiem or Acting Syiem and Deputy Syiem:—

(1) In addition to the qualifications provided in the Act, a candidate Syiem or Acting Syiem including Deputy-Syiem shall be a genuine resident of the Hima who reside and settle permanently in any of the recognized village of the Syiemship and:—

- (a) He is well conversant with the customary laws, practices and usages in vogue in the Syiemship.
- (b) He is well acquainted with the territorial, judicial and administrative system of the Syiemship.

(c) He observes and is governed by Khasi matrilineal system of lineage, the Khasi laws of inheritance and succession.

(d) He is able to read, write and speak the Khasi languages.

(e) He must not be lame, deaf, dumb, blind man or in any manner physically handicapped.

(2) In case of any vacancy in the office of Syiem, the Deputy-Syiem and some Lyngdoh and Elders may convene emergent meeting with the recognised elders of Syiem clans to nominate a candidate for Acting Syiem who fulfills the requisite qualifications aforesaid and forward the resolution of such meeting to the Executive Committee for appointment as per provisions of the Act and under these Rules.

Election of Syiem must be held at the earliest in consultation with Durbar Hima and the elders of the Syiem clan. The date of election must be notified at least 30 (thirty) days and the candidate Syiem must be recommended by Syiem clan concerned. The electors comprise of recognised Lyngdoh and Myntri duly appointed by the Syiem and Durbar and confirmed by the Executive Committee. The election be held in the office of the Hima at Mawkyrwat and determined by counting of heads on a simply majority of the electors who are physically present on the date and time fixed for the election. The names of all electors present and participated in the election must be recorded along with their signatures and note of consent or dissent if any.

4. Election and qualification for the post of Lyngdoh/Basan and Myntri shnong:-

(1) and adult Khasi male may be appointed Lyngdoh/Basan or Myntri, wherever vacancy arises, as the case may be, and must in addition provisions of the Act, fulfill the following qualifications:-

(a) He belongs to the Khasi community and is governed by Khasi matrilineal system of lineage.

(b) He is permanent resident of a village for which he desires to be the Myntri.

(c) He bears a good moral character and commands social respect in the village or Syiemship.

(d) He is well conversant with the customary laws, practices and usages in vogue in the Syiemship.

(e) He is well acquainted with the territorial, judicial and administrative system of the Syiemship.

(f) A Lyngdoh must be elected/ nominated by the Durbar Kur of the Lyngdoh clan concerned and a Myntri by the Durbar shnong concerned, as the case may be.

(2) A Lyngdoh is elected by the Durbar Kur comprising of the recognised adult members of the Lyngdoh clan concerned, duly approve by the Syiem and Durbar. Election may be held on any convenient place within the Hima, as may be agreed upon by Syiem and Durbar and Rangbah Kur/elders of the clan, with not less than 20 (twenty) days public notice. The result shall be terminated on simple majority of the members who are present and participate in the election. Requisite fees may be as prescribe by the Hima and the result is declared by the office of Syiem immediately or not later than two days from the date of election.

(3) A Lyngdoh shall remain in office as long as he enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the Lyngdoh clan concerned. However, he may be removed or placed under suspension by the Syiem and Durbar, in case of a written complaint on valid grounds or if he violates any of the terms and conditions prescribed in the Sanad or if he has lost confidence of the majority in a referendum.

(4) A Myntri is elected by the adult residents of a village as electors duly confirmed by the Syiem and Durbar. A list of the eligible adult members of the village who possess EPIC is prepared, with not less than 15 (fifteen) days public notice to all household for information and claim and objection. When the voter list is finalised, the Syiem and Durbar shall after consultation with village elders concerned, call for nomination and scrutiny of candidate, then fix the date and time and appoint the official to conduct the election with not less than 7 (seven) days public notice. The election is conducted, as per custom, within the village and is determined by counting of heads or as may be agreed upon and the result is declared on basis of simple majority of the voters who are present and participate in the election. The syiem and Durbar shall, as per custom take all necessary steps as deem necessary such as requisite fees as may be decided by the Durbar and if there is only one candidate, may declare the result immediately or not later than two days from the date of election and issue appointment order (Sanad) with intimation to executive Committee.

Any person aggrieved of the order of the Syiem may file an appeal before the Executive Committee within thirty days along with prescribed fees.

5. Powers and Functions of the Durbar Hima and Executive Durbar Hima:—

The Syiem is the Traditional Head of Maharam Syiemship since time immemorial. He is assisted by the executive Durbar in the day -to -day administration of the Hima with a Myntri or Rangbah shnong for each recognised village.

(1) The Durbar Hima is the highest and final authority for policy decision and all important matters in the Syiemship. It comprises of the Syiem, the deputy Syiem, Lyngdoh, Myntri (Electors) and Secretary Hima. All recognized Khasi villages in the Hima are represented by the Myntris or the Secretary Shnong of a village if the Myntri is not able to attend. All important decisions pertaining to the interest and welfare of the Syiemship such as any action affecting territorial area of the Hima, lease or mortgage of any land or immovable property of Hima and policy matters involving customs are always discussed and decide in the open Durbar Hima. The Syiem and Durbar have a discretionary right to invite any elders of Hima Maharam to be present and to participate in the Durbar Hima.

The **Durbar Hima** is convened at least once year preferably in between last week of March of first week of April of each year. However, on the advice of the Executive Durbar, a special Durbar Hima may be convened anytime, whenever urgency arises. The date and time of the Durbar must be informed to all members not less than 20 (twenty) days along with the agenda. No party system is allowed and matters place in the Durbar are taken by unanimous decision or by simply majority of the members present. Participation in a Durbar is practically acted out by standing and speaking one at time. Shouts of exultation or indecent attempts to put down the orator of the opposite party are forbidden. All resolutions and decisions of the Durbar are recorded in writing in a register alongwith the names and signatures of the members who have attended the Durbar. Khasi is the official language; however, local Khasi language spoken in any village of Hima may be used for discussion in a Durbar. The composition, quorum etc of the Durbar must not be less then one half of the member or as may be determined by Durbar Hima. The Syiem as chairman has all necessary powers to maintain the decorum and sancity of the Durbar and may order person who disturb or use foul languages under the influence of liquor to be debarred and removed from the Durbar with fine as may be decided.

(2) The **Executive Durbar Hima** or the Syiem Durbar comprises of the Syiem, Deputy Syiem and some Lyngdoh or Myntri along with the Secretary Hima as may be constituted by the Durbar Hima and approved by the Executive Committee. The Executive Durbar exercises all executive functions in the day-to-day administration as may be authorized and sanctioned by the Durbar Hima. The quorum of the Executive Durbar must not be less than one half of the total members. It is convened at least once in three months or as may be necessary and is generally presided by the Syiem or Acting Syiem. The members shall be intimated of the date and time of the meeting along with the agenda not less than three days. The members present in the Durbar must sign in the register maintain and proceeding which must be confirmed by the Durbar Hima.

The Executive Durbar Hima is responsible to formulate the policy of the Hima and prepare the annual budget to be placed in the Durbar Hima for discussion and decision. Decision duly approved by the Durbar Hima are implemented by the Executive Durbar such as appointment order (Sanad) with terms and conditions to all Lyngdohs, Myntris within its jurisdiction, duly elected or nominated as per custom and the provision of the Act and Rules, as the case may be, with intimation to the Executive Committee. All orders must be signed by the Syiem with official seal and designation or as may be determined by Durbar Hima.

(3) The Syiem or Acting Syiem along with the Executive Durbar is collectively responsible for all executive actions pertaining with the affairs of Hima. The successors Syiem, Acting Syiem shall honour the decisions resolution undertaken by the predecessor Syiem, Acting Syiem in any matterd pertaining to the welfare of the Syiemship. The Syiem or Acting Syiem in office cannot unilaterally take any important decision without knowledge of the Executive Durbar duly authorised by the Durbar Hima.

6. Village Administration:— Hima Maharam comprises of hundreds of villages which are the basic components at the grass root level. Each village must be recognised by the Syiem and Durbar and has a Myntri with Durbar shnong which function within the respective territorial jurisdiction as per prevailling custom or as may be

decided by Durbar Hima.

(1) All recognised villages have a Durbar shnong with Myntri or Rangbah Shnong, as the head, duly constituted as per custom and recognized as such by the Syiem and Durbar. Only a Khasi male head/male adult is eligible to participate in the Durbar shnong at least once a year or as necessary with not less than 15 (fifteen) days public notice. A Durbar shnong is normally presided by a Myntri or Rangbah shnong as the case may be and each village administration jurisdiction shall be put into record in the Khashari in the form of a registration.

In case of an emergency, the Syiem and Durbar may authorise the Executive Durbar of the village to convene a village Durbar with not less than 3 (three) days of public notice.

(2) The Durbar Shnong is the supreme authority in all matters of the village and comprises of all adult head of households. No party system is allowed in a Durbar and all village affairs are discussed in open Durbar and deliberated decision is stated on consensus or on simple majority of members present. Not less than one half (1/2) of the total members in the Durbar must constitute the quorum. Khasi is the official language even though Khasi language spoken in the villiage may be allowed for discussion in a Durbar. All decisions and proceedings of the Durbar must be recorded in register maintain for the purpose with signatures of the members present. A Durbar Shnong is the final authority in taking all decisions for the welfare of the villagers through open Durbar. Persons who disturb or use foul language are debarred from Durbar with fine as may be imposed by the Durbar shnong.

(3) All functional committees of the village such as the Executive Durbar, the Local Committee etc constituted under section 8(6) of the Act, shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of approval, provided that the Myntri as head of the Committee remains the same.

(4) (i) Composition and function of the Executive Durbar shnong – The Executive Durbar shall compose of 9 members in a small village having below 50 houses; 15 members in a medium village of village of below 100 houses and 21 members in a big village of 100 houses and above where the quorum shall be 3/4 of the total members. The Executive Durbar Shnong is empowered to implement the resolution and decisions of the Durbar shnong, to plan development activities, to prepare reports to be presented in the annual Durbar shnong, etc.

(ii) The Local Committee shall be composed of 5 members in a small village and 11 members in a big village. The quorum shall be 3/4 of the total members. Its function in mainly to implement developmental works granted by the Government or financial agencies.

(iii) Village court shall consist of three members in a small village and five members in a big village or group of villages. The village court takes up judicial decision arising in a village concerned, and functions as per provision of the United Khasi -Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953, as amended.

(5) Non Khasi village which is ruled by a Mulor: Functional Committees as provided in sub-Rules 4(i) & (ii) above, shall apply to the non-Khasi villages and approval of such committees by the Syiem and Durbar is mandatory as per custom and provision of this Act.

(6) The duly appointed Myntri of a village function under its jurisdiction and execute all decisions of the village Durbar. All orders and decisions of Durbar Shnong are issued and must bear the seal and designation of the Myntri on behalf of the Durbar Shnong and not in the individual capacity. Any order issued in the personal capacity of the Myntri without the decision of Durbar has no effect and be taken as against the decision of the Durbar shnong.

(7) A Myntri Shnong may hold office as long as he enjoys the confidence of the majority residents and is eligible for re-election, provided that he may be removed or suspended by the Syiem and Durbar in case of a written complain petition or if he violate any of the terms and conditions prescribed in the Sanad. In case of dispute, the Syiem and Durbar may conduct a referendum in the village with not less than 7 days public notice.

(8) A Myntri who has lost the confidence of the majority of the residents of the village must hand over all properties of the village to the Secretary Shnong. A new myntri is elected in presence of the officials of the Hima as per rule above. If for any reason a regular Myntri cannot be appointed, the Syiem and Durbar may in consultation with

the villagers appoint an Acting Myntri from the elders of village. There must be handing and taking over of the materials of the village by the preceding Myntri to the succeeding Myntri in the presence of the elders of the village with a report before the Durbar and information to the Syiem and Durbar.

(9) A Rangbah shnong has the same power and functions as Myntri except that he is not an Elector or a member of the Durbar Hima. Election and suspension or removal as provided in sub-rules (6), (7) & (8) above, shall apply to Rangbah shnong as well. However, his term of office is fixed for a period of five years from the date of issuing a Sanad.

(10) The term of office of a Mulor shall be five years from the date of issue of the Sanad and he is eligible for re-election. However, he may be removed or suspended if he violates any of the terms and conditions prescribed in the Sanad or he has lost the confidence of the majority of the villagers due to his misrule.

However, a Lyngdoh, a Myntri or a Rangbah shnong shall not be punished by suspension or removal without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

(11) In a village where Khasi community (u khun u hajar) and non-Khasi (u khun u riot) are residing, a Myntri or a Rangbah Shnong as the case may be, shall be elected from amongst the resident belonging to Khasi community only.

(12) Formation of any new village must be confirmed/approved by the Executive Committee, with written consent of the parent village, duly recommended by the Syiem and Durbar. The parent village must, in case of bifurcation of a locality or Dong (Kyntiot) into a separate village, give written consent along with the decision/resolution and a clear boundary duly recommended by the Syiem and Durbar and approved by the Executive Committee.

The Syiem and Durbar may, in case a situation so required, recommend to the Executive Committee, for approval of any new village within the Hima with clear and definite boundary mark.

7. Financial function including preparation of Budget and Maintenance of account:—

(1) The Syiem and Durbar prepare the annual budget of the Syiemship indicating therein the anticipated receipts and expenditure for a given financial year accruable from all revenue sources of the Syiemship. The annual financial year of the Hima is as adopted by the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council.

The Syiemship have the right to accept any form of funding either from the Executive Committee, the State or Central Government or any other Agency/ Institution and incorporate the same in its Budget.

(2) All fund of the Syiemship must be kept in a joint account in any recognized Bank within Mawkyrwat to be operated by the Syiem and the Secretary Hima or as may be authorised by Durbar. A maximum cash in hand for an amount of Rs. 10, 000/- be placed at the disposal of the Syiem and Durbar for emergency expense.

(3) All receipts and expenditure must be audited regularly and annually by authorized officials as may be appointed by the Durbar and if necessary by an extenal auditor as decided by the Durbar Hima. The audited report must be placed for dicussion in the Executive Durbar and to be approval by the Durbar Hima.

(4) Each village has its own fund with proper records of all receipts and expenditure which is normally reported before the Durbar shnong once a year or as deem necessary. Any payment pertaining to the affairs of the village including honarium to Myntris and members of the Durbar may be as decided by the Durbar shnong.

8. Revenue Administration : (1) Collection of Customary Toll including Market Toll :— The Syiem and Durbar have the right to collect a customary toll called “Ka Musur” and “Ka Bai Nguh Syiem” for all types of commercial goods, including Certificate of Origin (CO) on all forest produces at any revenue station authorised by the Syiem and Durbar. Such revenue station may be set up on any route, road, footpath constructed by Government Department or Organisation within the area of the Syiemship with intimation to the appropriate authorities concerned.

The Syiem and Durbar may if required, obtain permission from the appropriate authority provided that the above proviso shall not apply for existing revenue collection in the Syiemship.

(2) The Syiem and his Durbar have the right to erect check point any exit point within the area of the Syiemship

to protect and guard the territorial area including checking the entry and exit of illegal items/ goods such as bootleggers as well as to maintain the social, political and economic integrity of the Syiemship.

The above proviso shall not apply for the existing customary toll gates/revenue station which have been allowed by authority concerned before the commencement of these Rules.

(3) Notice Inviting Tenders:-The right to collect customary toll and market tolls shall, as far as practicable, be settled by public auction through notice inviting tender. The notice inviting Tender must be widely notified with not less than 15 (fifteen) days of the auction date which will be opened in the presence of an observer deputed for the purpose by the executive Committee.

The lease of revenue of the Syiemship may be settled within the months of March to be effective from 1st April of each year. The highest offer will be the successful bidder and the lease amount be deposited in the account of the Syiemship in two installments. However, the Syiem and Durbar do not bind themselves to accept or reject any or all tenders.

(4) The Syiem and Durbar have the right to establish any Syiemship market(s) within the Syiemship and regulating of such markets including the levy and collection of customary tolls on the entry of goods into such markets is under the administrative control and management of the Syiem and his Durbar, in accordance with the provision of the Khasi Hills District (Establishment, Management and control of market) Regulation 1979, as amended.

The market tolls of all markets within the jurisdiction of Syiemship are as prescribed by the Syiem and Durbar and such rate be published for general information with intimation to Executive Committee.

The different rates of toll or taxes may be prescribed for different market and which shall be enforced until further revised or modified by the Executive Durbar.

Further no market/customary toll are collected in respect of essential commodities meant for personal consumption.

(5) As far as regulation, management and control of forest is concerned, the Syiem and his Durbar shall implement/apply the relevant provision of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Management and control of Forest) Act, 1958, as amended.

(6) An appeal against any order passed by the Syiem and Durbar under these Rules shall lie to the Executive Committee. Such appeal shall be filed within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of such order along with the appeal fees as may be prescribed.

The Executive Committee may condone the period of 30 (thirty) days if there is sufficient and reasonable reasons.

(7) All Khuti-wala who keep and rear cattle mainly for the purpose of business within any area of the Syiemship shall have to pay the "Khajna ri Jingri" as may be prescribed by the Syiem and Durbar.

9. Land Administration:- All land within Maharam Syiemship are classified as "ri kynti" which include "Ri Khain" owned by private party or clan and 'Raid land such as Raid Sawsympar, Raid Balat-Ranikor and Raidewsaw, etc, which are under the management and control of the Syiem and Durbar.

(1) The Syiem and Durbar have the customary right to register land and to issue land holding certificate of all land situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the Syiemship on payment of a nominal prescribed fee. Registration of any land and issuance of land holding certificate or No Objection Certificate within the Syiemship must be done only after causing a spot enquiry by an authorized official or a written recommendation of the Myntri in which the land is situated in presence of land owner. The Syiem and Durbar shall on application issue certificate on basis of the report/recommendation along with a nominal fee as may be prescribed by the Syiem and Durbar.

Public notice of not less than 30 (thirty) days be displayed in the Office of the Hima and within the village, where the land is situated for claim and objection.

(2) No land situated within the Syiemship shall be transferred by way of sale or lease to non-tribals without the

knowledge and approval of the Syiem and Durbar.

10. Miscellaneous :- (1) Any amendment of these Rules must be decided by the Executive Durbar Hima convened for the purpose with at least 30 days public notice which shall be discussed and passed by a majority of not less than 3/4 of the members present. No additions or deletions of these Rules shall be made without the decision of the Syiem and Durbar Hima convened.

(2) As per custom, any complaint against a Syiem must be brought to the knowledge of the Durbar by a Lyngdoh or Myntri which shall be discussed in the Durbar convene for the purpose. A Lyngdoh or Myntri cannot directly complaint against a Syiem or the functioning of the Durbar without the knowledge or discussion in the Durbar Hima or Durbar Syiem. Violation of these provisions by any person who claim themselves as self-styled Lyngdoh or Myntri and misuse official seal of any duly appointed Lyngdoh or Myntri is treated as a criminal act, and stern action shall be taken against him/her as the Syiem and Durbar may decide.

(3) No intoxicating drinks/items such as liquor (local made or IFML. etc.) shall be made or brought for sale within any village or market within any village or market within the jurisdiction of the Syiemship, without a license/no objection certificate issued by the Syiem and Durbar.

(4) No private individual or group including firms or companies is allowed to carry out any business/work including fete, mela within any area under the territorial jurisdiction of Maharam Syiemship without prior permission from the Syiem and Durbar. Benami transaction of any form is strictly prohibited and any violation be punished as per law or as may be decided by the Durbar Hima.

(5) No land owners/land holders shall create obstruction in any manner along existing 'Lynti Shnong' duly recognised as such within any village of the Syiemship.

(6) Non-tribals are not allowed to permanently settle within any area under the territorial jurisdiction of Maharam Syiemship without valid documents issued by the Syiem and Durbar.

Certified that the Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council has approved the above Rules duly passed by the Durbar Hima, Maharam Syiemship.

Joint Secretary,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 13th May, 2010.

No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-2010/287.—Under the Provision of Section 3 and 4 of the United Khasi -Jaintia Hills District (Christian Marriage) Act, 1954 (United Khasi Jaintia Hills) (Act No.11 of 1954) read with Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act No. XV of 1872) the Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council is pleased to grant licenses to the person's named below of K.J.P. Synod Sepngi authorising each to grant Certificate(s) of Marriage or Marriages between person(s) one or both of whom is or are Christian living within the Jurisdiction of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council subject however, to revocation at anytime as may be notified.

Sl. No.	Names
1.	Revd Pynshngainlang Pathaw.
2.	Revd Hopefulson Nongsiej.
3.	Revd Shanborlin Kharsyntiew.
4.	Revd Leslee Jana.
5.	Revd Vinco Teddy Langstieh.
6.	Revd Senfilstar Nongkynrih.
7.	Revd Kyrshanborlang Lawriniang.
8.	Revd Dwoslanbor Marbaniang.
9.	Revd W. Wanbansainkumar Wahlang.
10.	Revd Kyrshanlang Syiemlieh.

W. SYIEMLIEH,
Secretary to the Executive Committee,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 13th May, 2010.

No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-2010/286.—The Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, is pleased to revoke with immediate effect, the Marriage License of the person's named below of K.J.P. Synod Sepngi granted under Section 9 of the Act 1872 vide Notification's No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-2008/228 dated 25th April, 2008 duly published in the Gazette No.18 part IV dated 1st May, 2008; No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-07/173 dated 16th April, 2007 duly published in the Gazette No.18 Part IV dated 3rd May, 2007 No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-2010/249 dated 16th March, 2010 duly published in the Gazette No.10 Part IV dated 1st April, 2010.

Sl. No.	Names
1.	Revd Pynshngainlang Pathaw.
2.	Revd Hopefulson Nongsiej.
3.	Revd Shanborlin Kharsyntiew.
4.	Revd Leslee Jana.
5.	Revd Vinco Teddy Langstieh.
6.	Revd Senfilstar Nongkynrih.
7.	Revd Kyrshanborlang Lawriniang.
8.	Revd Dwoslanbor Marbaniang.
9.	Revd W. Wanbansainkumar Wahlang.
10.	Revd Kyrshanlang Syiemlieh.

W. SYIEMLIEH,
Secretary to the Executive Committee,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 13th May, 2010.

No.DC.VII/GenI/133/93-2010/24.—Under the provision of Section 3 and 4 of the United Khasi -Jaintia Hills District (Christian Marriage) Act, 1954 (Act No.11 of 1954) read with Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 the Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council is pleased to grant licenses to the Pastor's named below belonging to the Full Gospel Fellowship Church authorising each to grant Certificate(s) of Marriage or Marriages between person(s) both of whom are Christian living within the jurisdiction of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council subject however, to revocation at any time as may be notified.

Sl. No.	Names
1.	Pastor G. Holybine Chyne
2.	Pastor Ruddy Kharkongor
3.	Pastor Samuel Kharsati
4.	Pastor S. Tone Kharsyntiew
5.	Pastor Topaz F. Hayong
6.	Pastor Ribor Nongbri
7.	Pastor K. Nelderson Sohkhlet
8.	Pastor Cover Tymthai
9.	Pastor Johnmark Dkhar
10.	Pastor Shembha Kurbah.

W. SYIEMLIEH,

Secretary to the Executive Committee,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 17th May, 2010.

No.DC.L/VII/2009-10/726.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-rules (1) and (3) of Rule 36 of the Assam and Meghalaya Autonomous Districts (Constitution of District Councils) Rules, 1951 as amended, I, Fabian Lyngdoh, Chairman, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council hereby summon the Council of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District to meet at 11.00 A.M. on Friday the 25th June, 2010, in the Council Hall at Shillong.

FABIAN LYNGDOH,

Chairman,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 5th May, 2010.

No.DC.VII/GenI/PF/282/92-2010/270.—Under the provision of Section 3 and 4 of the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Christian Marriage) Act, 1954 (Act No.11 of 1954) read with Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Executive Committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council is pleased to grant Licenses to the following person's belonging to the K.J.P. Synod Sepngi authorising each to grant certificate (s) of Marriage of Marriages between person (s) both of whom are Christian living within the jurisdiction of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council subject however, to revocation at anytime as may be notified.

Sl. No.	Names
1.	Pro. Pastor Nangbud Oflyn Kharlukhi.
2.	Pro. Pastor Ficherbor Sancley.
3.	T. Bn. Slending Star Thabah.

W. SYIEMLIEH,
Secretary to the Executive Committee,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, Shillong.

The 15th April, 2010.

No.JHADC/GENL/46/1990/179.—The Executive Committee, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai is pleased to promote and appoint Smt. Barcelona Bamon, Assistant Administrative Officer as Land Record and Settlement Officer, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai in the scale of pay of Rs. 17000-470-20290-EB-560-25330-760-33690/- P.M. plus other allowances as admissible under the rules in force *vice* Smti. I Manner since retired with effect from the date of taking over charge.

No.JHADC/GENL/46/1990/180.—The Executive Committee, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai on the recommendation of the District Council Selection Board vide letter No. JHADC/GENL/27/2009/61 dated 12th February, 2010 is pleased to promote and appoint Smti. Chastity Tyngkan, Lower Division Assistant as Assistant Administrative Officer, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai in the scale of pay of Rs. 16300-410-19170-EB-530-23940-720--31860/-p.m plus other allowances as admissible under the rules in force *vice* Smti. Barcelona Bamaon promoted with effect from the date of joining the post.

S. PDE,
Secretary, Executive Committee,
Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council.
Jowai.